



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

inclusion," writes the author. The little book contains five chapters dealing with, I., "Change"; II., "Life"; III., "Evolution"; IV., "Thought, Intelligence, Knowledge, Reasoning, and Logic"; and, V., "Conclusion," a final summing-up.

The chief and most widely known point of Bergson's philosophy is the Heraclitean doctrine that all things move; that life is in flux. The first chapter is naturally an attempt to make clear the bases and result of Bergson's theory of time and duration—time, as an abstraction; duration, as a felt reality. Bergson does not hesitate to say that time affects the animate but not the inanimate—*i. e.*, that change in the animate can only be represented as continuous processes having duration; while changes in the inanimate cannot be observed as such by us. Abstract time is just the common measure of all duration, duration is measured by time; yet we choose our representative of time (clock, earth, etc.) by reference to the duration of its processes, thus turning round in a circle without outlet.

While here and there Mr. Solomon interlards his short summary of Bergsonian processes with such criticism as this, he does not on the whole attempt more than to give an easy outline and short summary of the new philosophy. It is inevitable that such summaries should be fertile soil for misconception. One feels, after looking it through, much as he did who was accosted by a young woman studying psychology, who just before examination demanded, "Couldn't you give me in a few words the main points of Kant's philosophy?"

THE RENAISSANCE. By J. BASIL OLDHAM, M.A. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, 1912.

This book treats a large subject in small space but with such wisdom in omission, such power of packing much into little, that the book is a very marvel of concise treatment. There is not a threadbare or conventional phrase in the book. The author knows his period from end to end, and knows also what is vital to the understanding of it. In making this little volume he has managed in one hundred and twenty short pages to pack the meaning of that wonderful revival of life, of learning, of art and thought. The book is divided and summarized to suit beginning students, but it is equally convenient for reference to the real reader. The illustrations are chosen with taste to point the spirit of certain trends; Bennozzo Gozzoli's "Lorenzo de' Medici," Leonardo's "Mona Lisa," Michael Angelo's "Moses" illustrate art tendencies in Italy; "Azay-le-Rideau" the awakening in France; while the decadence of the Renaissance and the birth of realism are illustrated by Veronese's "Marriage at Cana," Raphael's "Incendio del Borgo," and Mantegna's Brera "Pietà." The book is entirely up to date, and aware of the very latest results of scholarship and investigation.

TAOIST TEACHINGS. Translated from the Chinese by LIONEL GILES, M.A. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, 1912.

This most recent addition to the valuable "Wisdom of the East" series contains extracts from the *Book of Lieh Tzu*. Lionel Giles follows the